eccapied by a United States force. The population is mostly black, in the proportion of seven negroes to one white terron.

The occupation of these places would crush out Security in Texas. I am well accumiated with the calculate in Texas. I am well accumiated with the facing of the State, having been a chize n of it for the facing of the State, having been a chize n of it for the facing of the State, having been a chize n of it for the facing of the State, having been a chize n of it for the facing of the State, having been a chize n of its facing of the State, having been a chize n of the state of the state

NUMBER ONE. #I HAVE flung to te Nipst my pirate flag, It is black as the deeds I love, ly merry men. Ho! for beauty and swag, For every foeman you soize and gag, For every youth from tife betrayed, For the death-doing shame of every maid, Por each blue eye whose light you quench, For every habe where Leck you wreach, As the reddening sen you rove,

I'll pay you in each by the bloody score, I'll pay you as Rover pain never before, For that I bid it shall be done; In the land of slaves I am Number One! I am Jefferson Number One!"

At the welcome sound of the Robber's cheer, Like jackals they creep from their cave; se the wild cut springs at the lightsome deer, As the viper crawler e hate to mean With vecome and strike to its tiny grave,
They came! they come! the Consairs brave! Hear them seream with joy to think How the cups will flow, and the canakins clink,

How they Il turn a cu's blood to the winethey drink, And how their pockets will chink, will chink! And the first thief cries, "It shall be done! "And I'll be Parate Number One, "I will be Number One!" He has filehed and rigged a smake-like Bark,

He has as need it with stolen guns. orth from the bay it swine tike a shark, Wrapped in the strouds of its kindred dark. All thinks good and strong it shuns. How ellly it etcess! How esculy it steels! Hark! What whisper they in their dreamy bark? "Stay? Are we right? Aye! Our letters of marque Are signed and scaled. All's rightly done, They are signed by Jefferson Number One; They are numbered Number One!"

Ho! Ho! Cleerily Ho! No longer sly! No longer slow, Toe snaky bark takes wing. No longer it ereps like a climy rat, But it flies like a foutleome, lickerish bat, : flice like a hideous varapire, that Sats his teeth and sharpens his sting, Ere he plunge his beak in the life-blood's spring.

"Ho! Ho! Cheerily Ho!" The Pirates cry "Mertily, so To our weltering feast of blood we go How we long for its gurgling flow ! What we dare that shall be done, Huerah for the victim Number One! Hurrah for Number One!" "What ho! What ho! A sail on the lee!

Mind you your he m, my belmsman stout, About with the ship, sail her fast and free. About with the ship! About! about! Up to the maintep, you lubberly lout; Don't step as though you were cramped with goat, Nor handle the ropes so dainty and soft, Bet every stitch alow and about !

Nearer now! nea er! the chase appears Bloody boys ready! the runaway nears! See her there plain on the larboard bow, Sharp must she be to weather us now. Lock to your cutheses! Charge the great gun, We'll give ber a taste of Namoer One, We'll give ber Number One!

"Ship ahoy! Ship ahoy! We'll bave her this tack; She'll save us a tingering chase! thip shoy! Yank e Doge! Be a trifle less slack, Down your B ack-a-moor Stripes and Stars ! We'll up instead the Confederate Bara! Down, down with the rag!-Ha! what is that crack? What meaneth the Lubber? He answereth back We've a fight in to d of a race! Corse the impudent Yankees! For quarter and grace

Chey may sue and be dammed. They shall have none. Short be their shrift from Number One, Short shrift from Number One." Ab! Sooth said the Pirate! The answer came

From the brig like an outburst of Hell! It came in a sheet of glaucing flame! In an iron sleet of deadly aim! And with sheet and sleet, shot the burning shame To his craven breast, to learn too late

From the Yankee's arm, and the voke of Fate The troth which now he learns too well st plot it long, and work in the dark, And cover it over with letters of marque, Murder ie still a dangerous game

Begin it, and two can play at the same. At this dark game, the Rover's luck Was little to score, and less their pluck. For the folon blows to strike they meant When on their errand of greed they went. The Bucc-peer flag instead they struck, Those dogs of the Perry who would not run

Have speiled the Pirate's slaughtering fun; The tale of their prizes they have featly begun, & heads to-day with Number One. It heads with Number One!

In the North there fromns a darksome pile-So darksome, men call it the Tombs. Who are guarded there? Ah! seldom they smile! But spectred thoughts of fruitless wile And ghosts of plots of deadly guile Are their comrades drear in those doleful room

Where Darkness and Sip spread kindred glooms There's water instead of wine to drink! And chains instead of canakins clink! And there, with those courades drear, they think Of a past that sears and a fate that doores! In a fitful sleep they fain would hide

From the phantoms that fill the world outside. But again that answering cannon booms; Again their a mla um fevered with Cone By victim vanquished again, they hear Gis dread summons sound in their throbbing cars. They start in their dream as called by Fate! They start and shrink! They bear the gute Of the cell on its rusty hinges grate !

Through the portal whispers the voice they hate. "Tis the voice of the headsman; he calls, " I wait For the first of the pirates! The gibbet is done. Come forth to your reckoning, Number One! Come forth, domed Number One!"

WAR AND SLAVERY. HOPEFUL of heart are we, for God o'erreigna,
And wrongs are righted at the Eternal Bar:
But we see not the merits of this war;

Like other wars, all worthless the deep pains, Yet better than they think men sometimes act:

They strike for symbols, and the world gains truth.
If these draw back the nation to her youth, With half her stars and all her faith intact, Something is gained to Freedom which we want:

Each holdly claims for self a sovereign throne; And that "a man's a man" 's a truth, slone Worth some grand sacrifice, we widely grant. But are we gaining this? Heaven send we are! Flanut, then, the tokens—raise the flagstaff high Let the starred banner float athwart the sky, and the brave engle spread strong wings afar.

at must ye steep in blood to learn this path? God's law is peace, -all demons lurk in war; Be firm as your high granite ridges are, But oh, provoke not all by futile death. May-Man must fight ! and Woman ! she may pray

The barbarous eras are, aims? not pest?

Speed, then, the hayound—let the dire shell blast!

Oil the twin mensions—War and Throil—give way!

A. P. C. TOTAL STREET HAT A

FROM MISSOURI.

LIGHT OUT OF DARKNESS.

AN UPRIGHT JUDGE AMONG REBELS.

Judge Catron's Charge in St. Louis.

TREASON REDUCED TO STRICT CONSTRUCTION.

At St. Lou's, on the 10th inst., the United States Circuit Court for the Districts of Missouri was opened at 10 o'clock. The Grand Jury were then celled. Ellsworth Miller was sworn as foreman, and Judge Catron of the Supreme Bench, who presided, ordered the clerk to read the following charge:

GENTLEMEN: The oath just taken by you indicates with sufficient clearness the spilit of justical impartiality, outlooks, and independence, by which your deliberations should be governed. It is your day to discover and bring to taid all who have been guilty of offences under the United States statutes, committed within this State, and to pretect the innocent from un-

founded or malicious accusation.

Popular clamor, unjust and licious, partisan favor or malice, personal propedices, illegal views of rights and duties—in short, "all fear, favor, or affection," must be carefully excluded—not suffered for a moment to enter the jury-room or intrude upon your counsels. You should find or ignore indistincts as left as the law and evidence may demand, and without respect to

You should hear all evidence which can throw any light upon an accusation, whether tending to show the innerence or guilt of the accused; and if convinced thereby of the guilt of the accused find an indictment; otherwise, ignore the bill. Micre suspicious, vague or remote probabilities, ramors, or illegal testimony, is not a basis for action. In other words, you should, before incicting any one, be satisfied that on the same testimony as presented to you, a jetu jury would find a verdiet of guilty. The wise probabilition of the United States Constitution against holding any one to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or is dictinent of a grand jury, would be practically disregarded—become a mere nullity—i inprecument or indictment of a grand jury, would be practically disregarded—become a mere multity—i indictments were found on improper or insufficient evidence, or without careful discitatination and scrutiny, or upon a hasty or inconsiderate view of the facts and circumstancer. So, on the other hand, the Constitution and laws would be impotent for projection or good, if offenders against whom a sufficient case is established, were not brought to trial.

The juri-diction of this Court extends over the whole State, and covers every offence declared to be such by any existing act of Congress. You have no cognizance of crimes or offences at common law, but merely of those pronounced such by United States statutes. If there is no set of Congress upon a subject, it is beyond your jurisaiction.

it is beyond your jurisdiction.

As your foreman has no power to administer outbs, all witnesses before you will be first sworn in open

Court.

A brief reference to some of the offences of which you have cognizance, and a succinct statement of the law concerning them, may aid your investigations, and serve for your guidance.

"The Constitution and laws of the United States."

are the supreme law of the land, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary not-withstanding." Their supremacy is thus declared in express terms: "Whatever conflicts therewith has no express terms: Whatever connects the terms and operative or obligatory force. Allegiance to the United States and loyally to the United States Constitution and laws, are the parsmount duty of every clizen. Within their legitimate sphere, they command the obedience of all, and no State Constitution or statute can absolve any one therefrom.

There is one crime of great magnitude in its effects

statute can absolve any one therefrom.

There is one crime of great magnitude in its effects upon society, the pewer to panish for which is so liable to abuse, that the Constitution has carefully defined and linited it to two distinct species. It to volves the peace, safety, and happiness of all, by striking at the very foundation of public order. The power to repress and punish it, is essential to every Government, whatever its form of civil and policical organization; but as an abuse of that power may be destructive of liberty, it is essential that it should be so determinate in its character that he excitement, puscion, or opular rage can pervert it to ends of tyranny, faction, or itemy; properly considered, it is a power of cell protection, lodged in the Government to enable it to preserve its logitimate functions springs all lawless violence or force, directed to their subversion or overthrow, legitimately used, it can never be no instrument of ambition, makes, or faction, nor can it strip a citizen or community of any privilege guaranteed by the fundamental laws of the hand. It ought not to absorb or overthrow rights declared inviolable, nor remain dormental laws of the hand. It ought not to absorb or overthrow rights declared inviolable, nor remain dormant when those rights, as involved in the existence of the Government, are threatend with overthrow by the subversion of the Government striked?

The provisions of the United States chall consist only in levying was galinet than or its adhring to their tolerate, giving and and connort. No person shall be convicted of treason to leave on the teniency of two withouses to the same overtact, or endessed in open court."

"The Congress is it have power to declare the punishment of treason but to a stander of treason and work correption of blood, or forfature, except during the life of the person attained."

To those provisions the following is also applica-

ble:
"The trial of all crimes, except in cases of imperchangut, shall be by jury, and such trial aboil be help in the nists where the ary, and there been committed. Pursuant to the power to a granted, Congress at an early day passed the following act, which is still in force:

"If any person or persons owing allegiance to the United States of America shell leavy wer against them, or shell suffice to

force:

"If any person or persons owing allegiance to the United States of america start levy wer against them, or shell adhere to their one mice, priving them and and constort within the United States, to ensewhore, and shall be thereof convicted on conference in open Goort, or on the technony of two winces as to the state over two of the treason whereof he or they shall grand indicted, such person or persons shall be adjudged guilty of treason against the bullete States, and shall such a deciding fully of treason against the bullete States and shall such a deciding.

The term "allegiance," as used in this statute, is not absolute, but qualified. It is not solely dependent upon or confined to civizenship. Every person resident in the United States, living under and enjoying the protection of their laws, owes such a qualified allegiance to the Government as to be answerable thereto for any violation of that statute.

Every indictment must charge one or more overt acts committed within this State, and the testinony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or a confersion in open court, is essential to conviction. The very nature of an overt act rendered in published that more than one witness can be found wherever such an set has been under the continuous and

court, is estential to contented. The very nature of an overt act renders it probable that more than one witness can be found wherever such an set has been committed; and hence justice to the Constitution and the laws, to government and society, as well as to the accused, is better subserved by causing no one to be put upon trial unless the Grand Jury are satisfied, from simple testimony before them, that conviction will follow. Two witnesses to the same overt act must always be produced or no indictment can be found. It would serve to confuse rather than assist you, if an elaborate analysis were given of the title different treations upon which the classification of the different treations, ander different circumstances, may depend. It will suffice to state that the crime is committed, whenever war against the United States by those owing allegiance thereto is raised, created, made, or carried on; or when, during a war, they adhere to the enemy, giving him aid and comfort. "The terms levying war, morace not merely the act of formul or declared war, but any combination, in military army, foreibly war, embrace not hererly the act of forms to decime war, but any combination, in military army, forcibly to prevent or oppose, emerally, the execution of a provision either of the United States Constitution, or of a United States statute; or forcibly to subvert the United States Government, or any department thereof; or by force to procure the repeal or alternation of the Constitution or laws; if such combination be necemparized or collowed by an act of forcible companied in purposes. States Government, or any department thereof; or by force to procure the repeat or alternation of the Constitution or laws; if such continuation be accompanied or followed by an act of forcities operation in pursuance of the treasonable design. "It is off-use le in-nt to be judged shore by the number assembled, or even by the could be supported by the same assembled, or even by the could be presented by the could be presented by the could residuance the by force of area, or intimidation by numbers. The state is not a congruency to resid by force, and an actual resistance by force of area, or intimidation by numbers. The state is not a construction of the state length of the construction of the United States have of the United States of the United States have of the United States of the United States have of the United States of the United S

extorting if alteration of repeal, or of overthrowing the lawful supremacy of the United Sates in any State or Territory. Hence a conspiracy to be treasonable must be for a a public or general, and not a more private object; it must, in order to ripen into treason, be accompanied or followed by some wantike act, such as the assembling of men in military array and in the posture of war, or in a forcible and threatoning attitude, for the furtherance of the treasonable design.

"To constitute an actual levy of war there must be an a sembly of persons mee for a treasonable purpose, and some overt act done, or some attempt made by them, with force, to execute, or toward execution to proceed in the execution of the treasonable purpose, that purpose. There must be a present intention to proceed in the execution of the treasonable purpose by force. The assembly must now be in a condition to use it if necessary, to further, or to sixl, or to accomplish their treasonable design. If the assembly is arrayed in a military manner for the express purpose of overawing or mimidating the public, and to attempt to carry into effect the treas-mable design, that will of itself amount to a levy of war, although no actual blow has been struck, or engagement has taken place."

"However flagitions may be the crime of con-

place."
"However flagitions may be the crime of con-spiracy to subvert by force the Government of our country, such conclusively is not treason. To con-pire to levy war, and actually to levy war, are distinct offence."

"The traveling of individuals to the place of ren "The traveling of individuals to the place of devous well, perhaps, not be sufficient. This would be an equivocal set, and has no warlike appearance. The meeting of particular bodies of men and their marching from places or partial to a place of general rendezvous, would be an overt zet." A secret meeting, although that meeting be of conspirators, and although it met with a treasonable latent, is not an activation of the secret meeting by the secret meeting of the secret meeting

tual levying of war.

The distinctions thus drawn may be more briefly tual levying of war.

The distinctions thus drawn may be more briefly stated in these words: A treasonable design, unaccompatied or not followed by a treasonable act, is not treasen. A conspiracy to levy war is not an actual levying of war. The assembling of men, or an assembling not in military array, or in an attitude of war, will not be an overt act. The assembling must be a warlike assembling—must be in sufficient force to have the appearance or posture of war, or must have resorted to forcible opposition, or must have marched in bodies or demachments toward some place of rendezvous, or done some other open, visible act of war, before the overt act has been committed.

On this point it is apprehended that you will have very little difficulty; for when war actually exists, inquifice into the piect e steps, successively taken, from the inception of the treasonable design to the first overtact, may be of Less importance than an investigation of the acts done toward carrying it on, or in giving aid and comfort to the enemy, in adherence to 1 is cause.

When war exists, all who are lean, of in the casembling, and perform any of the various and essential military parts of prosecuting it, are guilty of treason. Thus, a commissary who is at a distance from the scene of active n it tary operations, and who may never have been present at any hottle assembling, or even seen the rebels in camp or in mit ary array, may, by furnishing supplies to the traincrous cover, be as guilty as if taken in tatte with arms in his hands. So may it be with an officer commissioned to recruit, who entire and forwards men to fill the rebet racks;

So may it be with an officer commissioned to recruit, who enlishs and forwards men to fill the rebel ranks; or with any other person who voluntarily furnishes them with money, arms, amountation, provisions, or supplies or who otherwise portorms, if he be leagued in the general scheme, "any of the various or e-seati-d rupplies or who otherwise performs, if he be learned in the general scheme, "any of the various or essential parts which, is carrying on a war, must be assigned to differe t incividuals." It is necessary, however, that he should have been leagued in the general conspiracy and have also performed some part toward its prosecution, for both the arbor and art must exist, or the crime has not been perpetrated—is not complete. If the treasonable lotent does exist, however, the overtact may consist not only in furcibiling men, money, arms, or provisions, but also in giving intelligence whereby the enemy may better commet his hostile movements, be saved from reverses or aided in his lane. It is obviously of great moment to be accurately informed of the numbers and position of an opposing force, and of the eight parts of campaign or intended movements. At times, no more important aid can be given. Act all presence in the hostile ranks may be of far less assistance to the for than a timel-communication from a distance concerning the movements of the opposing

assistance to the fee than a timely communication from a distance concerning the movements of the opposing force, whether actual or contemplated.

After war has been raised, then, the plain duty of every one is to retrain from whatever acts can contribute to the enemy's advantage or as istance. In foreign wars all private communications, intercorrect at trade between the contending nations are interedited, but in insurrectionary movements, those not beagned in the general consultancy or sioning therein, are not necessarily for idean all private intercourse or trade with neareful and pathonic chizens resident trade with peneeful and pat-ione citizens resident within the insurrectionary districts. What the policy of warmen domaind is come of its statement to the pulled described desc the political departments; and apply the etallished roles of law to those facts as they are presented. Whetler the Government shall assume a condition of peace or war, toreign or domestic, it is not within the province of the jack lary to dicide; for the war-making power is not vested in the judiciary department. When a foreign war exists, there can be very fittle difficulty in sacertailing with acts amount to such an address to the case we within him it and confert.

difficulty in secretaining what acts amount to such an adherence to the enemy, giving him and and comfort, as fulls within that definition of treason; but in domestic conflicts, or retailing and insurrections, the legal rule is not necessarily the same in all cases, and at all stages of hostile movements.

If a clusen of the United States during a foreign war address to the enemy, giving bim and and confort, he violates his allegiance and is a trainer; and every act done toward carrying on a domestic war, or an insurrect ion, raised by American chizens against their own Government, if done by one owing allegiance to the United States, and with the intent to further the treasonable object, any fall within the definition of "heyging war," and therefore the latter species of treason ad enough to cover every such act during a re the broad enough to cover evolventh act during a re-bellion or insurrection. Whatever, during a foreign war, would amount to "adhering to the foreign enemy, giving him aid and comfort," would, generally be trea-son during an insurrection, if done in aid of the insur-rectionists. Hence it is a rule of law, that "the join-ing with rebelt in an act of rebellion, or with enemies in an act of hostility, will make a man a traitor. "Farmisting rebels or enemies with money, arms, am-munition or other necessaries will prima facte make a man a traitor."

"Surrendering a castle to rebels, being in confede "Sure idea ing a chatte to receas, teeing in consecu-racy with them, is treason under the chause of 'levying war,' and so would be the holding against the Govern-ment of any of its forts, arsenals or ships of war, or atmeking the same, or treacherously delivering them up

to the retele."

In the exercise of constitutional authority and supremacy, the United States Government has a legal right to end dis troops into any State or Territory of the United States, and to keep them there; and any attempt by a to-tile force, through violence, or by assembling in military array or in the posture of war, to keep such troops out of such State or Territory, or to drive out those than already there, or to oppose their marching, sojourning, or remaining in such State or Territory; or any assembling of armed men in military army, or with a warlike superarance, or in force, for such a treasonable purpose, or aid or a sistance given to those engaged in such a treasonable attempt, knowingly and with the intent to further their treasonable design, would be treason against the United States."

ingly ard with the in ent to further their treasonable design, would be treason against the United States."

It is unnot essay to specify in detail each ane every act, or combination of acts, which may fall within the general rules already stated; because acts which at one time and under some circumstances do not amount to treason, may at other times and under other circumstances be the most flagrant treasons. Indeed, the many improvements in the ordinary arts of peace, as well as the improvement as in the art of war, may causeany things to be now considered midtary supplies and stances be the most flagrant freasons. I deed, the many improvements in the ordinary arts of peace, as well as the improvement s in the art of war, may causmany things to be new considered miritary supplies and necessaries which were would unknown as such fifty years ago. The language of C lef Justice Marchall on this branch of the subject hays down clear legal rules:

"If war be actually levied, " all those who perform any part, however amous or however remote from the re-the of socion, and who are satually less and in the general conspiracy, are to be cominder das traiters. This opition does not tome the case of a person who advises or precurse as assemblegs, and decayed for the result levying of war. It is not enough to be legated in the compiracy and that wer be levied, but it is also necessary to perform a part; that part is the ert of levying war. This part, is true, may be minuted it may not be in actual appearance in same, and it may be remote from the scene of action—that is, from the piace where the amy is assembled; but it mad be part, and that part must be perform the scene of action—that is, from the piace where the amy is assembled; but it mad be a part, and that part must be perform the scene of action—that is, from the piace where the amy is assembled; but it mad be a part, and that part must be performed by a person who is legated in the conspiracy. This part, however nature or energe forms it can be convicted. The opinion does not declars that the person who has performed that remote and minute part may be indicated for a part which was in truth performed by the person who perform it can be convicted. The opinion does not declars that the person who has performed that remote and minute part may be indicated on their overt act. It amounts to this, and nothing more, that when war is actually levied, not only those who bear arms. But those also who are leagued in the conspiracy and whe perform the various distinct parts which are no only those who bear arms. But those also who are leagued in the

"If any person or persons having knowledge of the coming of the trescote aforested shall control and are on a may be, disclose and make known the same to the 1 lent of the United States, or some one of the Judges there for President or some or particular State, or some or be Judge or Justices therefore the person or recross on riction shall be adjudged guilty of mispitalian of treason."

Among the other offenses within your juri-diction, the following may be named without special com-

ment:
Any obstruction or impediment to the due administration of justile in any United States Court, if made corruptly or by threats of force, or if attempted by such means; or any such orderevor to if fluence, intimidate, or impede any juror, witness, or officer in the discharge of his duty; or any willful resistance, obstruction, or opposition to a United States officer in serving, or attempting to serve, any judicial writ, process, or order.

All perjuries and subornations of perjury committed in any suit, confronters undersor matter, or cause, decending

All perjories and subornations of perjury committed in any sni, controversy, matter, or cause, depending in any United Snites Court, or in any matter or proceeding where the United States laws require an oath or affirmation.

The embezzlement by persons in charge thereof, or the purloising or conveying away by them for gain, or wittingly, advisedly, and of pursone to hinder or impede the United States service, of any arms, ordeance, shot, or powder, habiliments of war, or victuals belonging to the United States, and provided for the soldiers.

longing to the United States, and provided for the soldiers.

The buying or receiving of any such articles, knowing them to be feloniously taken or stolen.

The makewful detention, delay, or opening of any letter in the mail, conveyed or intended to be conveyed by port; or the secreting, embezzling, or destroying any such letter or its contents; or any newspaper or package of newspapers; or the opening of any letter or package which shall have been in a post-office, before it shall have been delivered to the person to whom it is directed with a design to obstruct the correspondence, or pry into another's business or secrets; or the describing of the mail; or the giving of preference to the letters or pamphlets or packages of papers, or newspapers of one person over those of another, or detaining those of any person, unbawfully, with the view of delaying the same; or counterfeit is post-affice stamps, or passing or using such counterfeit stamps, knowing them to be counterfeit; or stealing or forging mail locks or keys; constately the pair of the latter, or stealing or forging mail locks or keys; counterfeit or be sained for the latter of the passing or using such counterfeit stamps, knowing them to be counterfeit or stealing or forging mail locks or keys; counterfeit; or stealing or forging mail locks or keys; counterfeiting the coin of the United States; or passing or attempting to pass the same, knowing it to be coun-

terfeit.
The e or sny other criminal violations of United States I we, if committed within this State, are proper subjects for your investigation.
Grand Juries constitute an important part of the judicial system; and the nature of the duties devolved upon them makes their office, at all times delicate and responsible. But during periods of general commotion and excitement, the manuer in which they fulfill their solumn trust is of emerical moment to every terson and and excitement, the manner in which they fulfill their solumn trust is of especial moment to every jerson and interest in society. Unaffected by prejudice or passion, and proceeding in their investigations with independence and impartiality, they become the shield of the innocent and the terror of the guilty. While the magnitude of some crimes demands, for the public good, that the offenders should not be permitted to escape punishment, like considerations require that indistructs therefor should not be found on insufficient grounds.

When a sufficient cause is made out, there is only one course which daty permis -- the Grand July should find the indictment a true hill so that the accused may be the indictment a true bill so that the accused may be brought to trial. If the testimony talls short of such a case, the indictment should be just as promptly ignored. With full confidence in your determination to discharge, chitfully and diligently, all the duties reading apon you, it only remains for the Court to add, that you should so as point your hours of meeting and adjournment that, while consulting your own convenience, you may proceed without annecessary delay in the dispatch of the business to come before you.

The Grand Jury then retired. The Grand Jury then retired.

## THE BATTLE OF CARTHAGE. Fall Particulers.

The St. Louis Democrat of the 11th gives the following account of the conflict between the Union troops under Col. Siegel and the rebels under Gov. Juckson, of which we have had a brief report by telegraph:

A special ressenger articled this evening on the Pacific Railroad train, bringing dispatches from Colonel Siegel to Colonel Harding, at the arrenal.

The following extract of Col. Siegel's dispatches were written out for on at Rolla.

The report it reems, tells a glorious tale for Col. Siegel. He has made a wonderful fight and gained a creat victory.

great victory.

The rumors that Colonels Brown and Salomon are killed are all unfounded.

Camp Sweener, July 10, 1861.

I write to maste, to give you the substance of the reports of an engagement between Col. Singel's command and the Robels. A messenger just arrived gives

mand and the Robels. A messenger just arrived gives the following:

On the morning of the 5th inst., Col. Siegel, with a portion of his regiment, a part of Col. Salamon's, and the artillery belonging to his command, consisting of about 1,100 to 1,200 men, attacked a body o' traitors 6,600 atrong, under Rains and Parsons, about seven miles erset of Carthage, on the prairie. Many of the enemy were mounted, and they had five pieces of cantenny were mounted, and they had five pieces of cantenny

Col. Siegel began the attack about % o'clock a. m., with tis battery, breaking the center twice and silencing the enemy's artillery after one and a hulf hour's fising. The Kebels and three flags, one of the State of Miscori, which was left unbarned; the two others were Secession flags, and were twice shot down, when they were mired no more.

The enemy attempted with their cavalry to outflank our troops and cut off our haggage, but Col. Siegel

made a retreating movement, keeping up his firing all the while, and ordering the bangage train to advance. The Robels then attempted to cut off his communication the while, and ordering the bargage train to advance. The Releels then at it mpted to cut off his communication with Carthage, and so posted their cavalry, but our artillery was placed so as to take them at a cross fire, and nade sad havo among their ranks, which opened the road, and Siegel felt back upon Carthage, the Rebel cavalry harraeding his hanks up to the town, where another stand was much, the traitors being in possession of the town. Col. Siegel surrounded it, throwing his shot and grenndes right into the enemy's cavalry stationed in the town, using his infastry to great advantage. Attempting to reach a neighboring wood to prevent the use of the cavalry, the traitors made the most serious attack, and the bloodlest part of the battle was fought there.

The Rebels were completely routed and forced to withdraw their forces. Col. Siegel then fell back upon Mount Vernon, where he could be supported.

Seme captive officers taken at 5 o'clock, p. m., reported a loss of user 250 men on their part. As the hardest part of the fighting was done subsequently, it is conjectured they must have suffered a loss of 500 men willed; 45 were taken prisoners. Our loss was 8 killed and 35 to 45 wounded and missing. Among the wounded was Capt. Stroodman.

Col. Singel's artillery, 10 pieces, fired 95 shots each

wounded was Capt. Strondman. Col. Siegel's artillery, 10 pieces, fired 25 shots each

during the day, Such a battle! Oh, ye boasted chivalry! where are

ye now? Echo nuswers, "where?"
A streak of light begins to let upon us. We will
positively savauce toward Springfield on Friday, a. m. LATER AND MORE INTELLIGENT ACCOUNT OF THE

PIGHT.

BARRATIVE OF LIEUT, TOSA OF THE ARTILLERY.
Last everlog we had an interview with Lieut. Tusk, bearer of dispatches from Col. Siegel, who gives us a highly interesting account of the battle near Carthage. It would be in vain for us to attempt to portray the many movements of the contending parties, and the incidents of the day as they were so graphically and incelligently related and explained by Licut. Tusk. He is a Hungarism, was in the Crimena way and later.

intelligently related and explained by Licut. Tusk. He is a Hungarian, was in the Grimean war, and later fought in the Itshan war. He seems to be an experienced and very intelligent officer.

He says that the command under Col. Siegel, amounting to about 1,100 men, at Carthage, heard, on the evening of the 4th, of the presence of the enemy at a point about seven miles england on the prairie. The force of the enemy was not known, but the troops were so impatient to have a brush, that Col. Siegel decided to give them battle. At three o'clock on the morning of the 5th, the march was begun. The command came

tirely allegged. They resumed fire after a short interval, but were a second and last time silegged.

By this tive Cot. Siegel, observing that a flank movement was being made by both wings of the Rebel cavalry, became concerned for his baggage wagons, which were stationed three miles in his rear, and accordingly sent back one field-piece and a column of infactry to protect them and the forry neroes a small creek between him and them. The cavalty still pressing him on the right and left, he ordered a retrogade movement of his whole command, which was admirably performed, the artillery continuing to do admirably performed, the artillery continuing to do admirably performed, the artillery continuing to do admirably performed in solid columns of eight, and the infantry and ar illery were pested on all sides, presenting an impreguishe array. In this condition, and with perfect order, his command continued the retrograde movement toward Carthage, fighting bravely against the superior odds until about 5 o clock in the afternoon. At last they came to a place where the road passed directly through a high blaff, on each side of which the enemy's cavalry were posted in large numbers. By a feint, as it intending to pass round the bluffs, Col. Sie, el drew the cavalry in a solid body in the road between the bluffs, at a distance of 350 yards from his position, when, by a skillful and rapid maneuver of his artillery, he poured into their ranks a most destructive cross fire of emister shot, which did not last but ten

position, when, by a skillful and rapid maneuver of his artillery, he poured into their ranks a most destructive cross lire of canister shot, which did not last but ten minutes before the enemy fled in great disorder. Lieut. Task says the prairie was full of flying and riderless horses, of which it tey captured So, and picked up from the ground 65 do the barreled shot-gams. Two officers, whose names Lieut. Task could not recall, were also captured at this point, and they stated that up to that time they had lost about 250 men.

It was still three miles to Carthage. Col. Siegel was anxious to reach that point and take a position in the woods on the north of that place, on the Succoxie road, so that he would not be any further annoyed by the rebel cavalry. This movement occupied from 65 o'clock to about 55 in the evening; and here was the hottest fighting of the day, the enemy evidently appreciating Col. Siegel's desire to get into the cover of the woods, and disputing the ground most stubbornly with him. Finally, against the tremendous odds, to gained the timber, when the enemy retired to Carthage.

Carthage.

As so may be ascertained that the enemy had given up the day, he took up the line of march, and pressed on twelve or fourteen miles to Sarcoxie, where they arrived without any further trouble, at 3 o'clock in the merning. Here they took a hearty breaktast, dinner, and a good rest. On the same evening they marched to Mount Vennen, and passed the right in that place, where they were most joyfully received and hospitably entertained.

The ladies, many of them the wives of leading citizens, baking bread and supplying them with retresh-

izens, baking bread and supplying them with retreshments during the greater part of the night. During the night, large numbers of the Union Home Guards came into the town in detachments, to assist Col. Siegel.

Lieut. Turk left Col. Seigel at Mount Vernon, on the average of the 7th and with dispatches traveled from

Siegel.

Lieut, Tusk left Col. Seigel at Mount Vernon, on the evening of the 7th, and with dispatches traveled from that place to Rolls, a distance of 153 miles, in the almost naredible space of 29 hours. The Lieutemant has a bullet hole through his hat, and says be had one lorse shot from under him. Major Bischoff, Captain Essig, and Dr. Roeder also had thair horses that from under them. Col. Seigel, though much exposed during the whole of the buttle, escaped nuburt. The mon received the hearty compliments of their Colonel, for the cool and admirable manner in which they behaved during the whole affair. He said they could not have belayed more orderly on dices prace.

Liest, Welff of Col. Salomou's regiment, was not killed as reported. Lieut, Tusk brought a letter from him, written after the battle, to his wife in this city.

Lieut, Tusk will return this evening or to-morrow morning, and says he will be pleused to deliver any letters sent from this city to the following commands—Col. Seigel's, Col. Salomon's, the first and second companies of artillary, Col. Brown's regiment of Home Guards, and the Zonaves of the Third Regiment of Home Guards.

THE RUNAWAY LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF MISSOURI IN TENNESSEE.

HE ISSUES A TREASONABLE MANIFESTO.

From The Name and Barner, July 3.

To the People of Massoure:
It is due to you, as well as to myself, in the present juncture of our affairs, that the motives abound be autonated which have induced my temporary absence from our Sate.

juncture of our affairs, that the motives should be antonned with have induced my temporary absence from our State.

Believing that our true interests demand open, immediate, and vigorous war upon the authors and abstors, from Mr. Lincoln down, of the rebellion against our State sovereignty on the 16th of May last, and confident, from the judgment of competent military men, that Missouri was then better prepared to resist than the Lincoln insurgents were to carry out their than of annulling our State rights, I dissented, though it a friendly spirit, from the policy of our Governor in making conceasions to them in his earnest desire to preserve pearse within our borders. Aware that some arrangement with that view was about to be made, and outertaining the firm belief, since fully justified by events, that, as a truce would be energetically used by our enemies in completing their strangements to war on us, no time abould be lost in making up for previous neglect in preparing ourselves for the inevitable conflict, I left our Capital on the 10th of that mouth. Reaching Arkansas Tennessee and Virginis, my efforts have been directed unceasingly, to the best of my limited ability, to the promotion of our interests, indissolutely connected with the vindication of our liberties and our speedy union with the Conferate States. In view of Gov. Jacksmotion of our interests, indissolutive connected with the undication of our liberties and our speedy union with the Conferate States. In view of Gov. Jackson's declaration in his proclamation of the Lith eltimo, it is due to bim that I should mention the fact that I have at no time her's, and I have not now, any agency of my kind from him; it is due to myself to add that, since that proclamation, I have coroladly exerted myself to procure him support in the stand he has taken meaning our focs.

against our fees.

Rest assured of the profound sympathy with which the people of the Southern Confederacy regard our condition; though engaged in a war against a powerful foe, they would not he situte will further to tax their foe, they won d not he sitate will further to inx their energies and resources, at the proper time and on a proper occasion, in aid of Missouri. The avowed and decided policy of the Confederate States is to add her to their numbers as soon as her sovereign people desire the union. That desire being unquestionable to any one acquainted with their real sentiments, her union with her Southern sisters is merely a question of time and the opportunity, which the course of events will sooner or later certainly affigd.

You will not expect me to be more explicit; nor would the silence I have hitherto observed be now broken, had not several particle Missourians advised this address, with the hope that it might contribute toward confirming your determination to free yourselves from the despotism now seemingly triumphant to our State.

our State.

I rejoice to learn from various sources, even amid

the present gloom, you remain confident of final success. We are draining to the very dregs the bitter cup of Federal usurpation; but the medicine was needed to cure the diseases of our body politic. The military alvantages lattly obtained by our oppressors are not emprising, for our perflows urising at the call of our Governor was made without that previous concert with your natural silies which was almost indispensable for success. But the fortune of war is prone to change; be ready to take advantage of it. Do nothing weak; nothing rash. Wherever a favorable opportunity occurs, raily to the standard of your Governor, or those cooperaving with him; but partial upri-ings, in defence-less positions or without due concert of action, are worse than useless. Watch the opportunity to strike with effect. Meanwhile let each one of you quietly prepare; notally all of you doubtless are aware that your ordinary rifles and shot gans with Minio buile are equal to the weapons of your foes, and in your practiced hands will rarely fail of their marks.

Bo not impatient of delay. Success in war depends greatly on a proper combination of preparation, precaution, and daring; on blows surely given at the right time and place. To a have this inestimable advantage; it the hopes given you, by me now or by others, of effective aid, shot-ld incite the enemy to increase his forces in Missouri, he but weakens himself elsewhere and hastens in Virginia his own defeat, which is your victory; if he remaine inactive, he but shortens the time of your captivity. Be of good cheer; be but true to yourselves, invoking the aid of the Aladighty, who has so vis bly favored the Southern cause, and, sooner or later, the deliverance will surely come.

With the limited information obtainable here concerning recent events in Missouri, it is difficult to form a judgment about our immediate future. But as our enemies claim that they are alond to explure Gov. Jac knon, you will, I trust, not consider it ostentation in me to give you this public assurance th e present gloom, you remain confident of final ene-sa. We are draining to the very dregs the bitter cup Federal usurpation; but the medicine was needed

the until, by the expulsion of the en my, the choice of the voters can be rendered perfectly free.

The difficulty of speedy communication with Missouri being great, I respectfully request the newspapers friendly to our came in adjoining States to publish this nodress, and thus give it a surer opportunity of reaching our own journals.

THOMAS OR REYNOLDS, Lieut-Gov. of Missouri.

Sinterior July 4, 1984.

THE OUTRAGES UPON BRITISH SUBJECTS IN NEW-ORLEANS. THE BRITISH CONSUL CONFIRMS MR. BUSSELL'S STATEMENTS.

The New-Orleans Picagene of the 6th inst., contains the following letter from the British Consul in the

the following letter from the British Consul in these city:

To the Editors of The Daily Phaymae.

GENTLEMEN: My attention has been called to marticle in yesterday morning? Picaymae. commenting upon Mr. Russell's tenth letter, written from this city on 25 h of Mey, in which my name is made ne of for the purpose of impeaching Mr. Russell's veracity. I have not seen his! tree, but that is of little consonence, as I am not called upon ci'ber to coincide in his opinions, or defend his views. I take it for granted, however, that the extenct from the New-York paper, relative to the impresement of British subject: is correct, and, as the statement made by Mr. Russell' involves a question of fact, in which I am interested, I think I due to myself not to preserve a silence which might be misconstrued.

Mr. Russell's statement, you have, apparently without inquiry, characterized, not with your accade courtery, as an outrageous falsehood of his own used these severe expressions.

It is not the fact, as you suppose, that one or two isolated cases of British subjects who enlisted in the army, and having thought better of it, then invoked my protection, made the basis of Mr. Russell's statement, or, as you call it, "menstrous invention." But it is the fact that since the 28th of April to the present day, with very slight intermission, many British subjects, some of whom were only a few weeks in the country, were seized and forcibly carried off from the levee, steambout-landing, boarding-houses, &c., to the different places of readexyons of military companies. When the men resisted, they were frequently assaulted, knocked down, and, being overpowered, carried off a furniture wagons to the headquarter of there embryo companies, where the most violent threats were used to compel them "to sign the paper."

When the outrages commensed, I addressed in the end of April and beginning of May, communications to the referse in his power by ordering the direbard of the end of April and beginning of May, communications to the referse in

shellroad.

At the time of Mr. Russell's strival in this city, about 35 to 40 of these "illegal masters" had been duscharged, and my office was will daily besteed by women, imploring me to get their husbands released. Within the last few days there have been over twesty applications of a similar kind, and some of the mea, according to the evidence, have been most severely maltreated. One women alleges that her husband was saized on his way to prosure medical help for their child; that it was three days before she discovered the rendezvous where he was confined, and when she saw him he was tied by cords, and so disfigured by bruisse that she scarcely recognized tim. She was not alleged to the searcely recognized tim. She was not alleged to the searcely recognized tim.

him he was tied by cords, and so disfigured by bruises that she scarcely recognized tien. She was not allowed to hold any communication with him, but was the sense with the prison if she troubled them again!

I do not wish to trespass upon your columns by meliplying instances. Instead of one repenting columner, there have been about sixty cases of impressed Brutus subjetes reported at my affect. I am somewhat exprised, when so much patriotic spirit has been evisced in the filling up of military companies with so much rapidity, that any resort should have been had to the gag or bludgeon; and it is singular that a fact so noterious should have easily satisfied timeelf of its accuracy by applying to official quarters.

Upon the principle of "andi alterum partem," I request the insertion of this letter, and remain, dear Sir, your obedient servant. Withtax Monn.

SPHINGFIELD ARMORY.

Since April I upward of 100,000 muskets and other

SPRINGTILLO ARMORY.
Since April I opward of 100,000 maskets and other fire arms have be n issued from the armory, as f. Hower.
Altered from flint lock, 30,636; percussion muskets, patent of 1842 68,152; rifled muskets, 8,717; pistot carbines, 1,500; horse artillery saters, 1,300; Cochorn mortars, 10; 12-pound bowitzers, 2; 6-pound cannon, 4. They have been distributed to 15 States, including Missouri, for the use of volunteers and the regular army, as follows:

FOR VOLUNTEERS.

considerated number of men. The pay-roll for the preceding month is made up and the workmen paid off on the 20th. The amount paid out in June for labor performed in May was \$10,183.57. At that time there were \$50 workmen employed, while there are now as least 7.0. In June there were 3,000 arms mana-The steamer Locust Point, Capt. Freuch, lying at

foot of Robinson street, has been chartered by Govern ment, and is now loading stores for Washington. The steamer Potomska that arrived on Saturday

morning from Portland, brings twenty ambalances for the Government. MARTINSBURG, VA .- This old town is thus described

MARTINSBURG, VA.—This old town is thus described in a letter to The Philadelphia Inquerer:

CAMP PIRPONT, near Martinsburg, 
Berkeley Co., Va., Joly 7, 1861.

There is quite a medley of noi-se disturbing the quite of the Sabbath. The mellow sound of the bell summons the townspeople to church, while the sharp fife and rattling drum calls upon the soldiers to turn out for Sanday morning inspection. Walk up Main street, the principal thoroughture of the town, and you will observe that the church-goers are composed of females and old men. The gay equipages of the Leighs and sold men, and you will observe that the church-goers are missing, because the principal country patricians usually congregated around the church doors, are missing, because the greater number of their families are with the Robel force at Winchester. There are not now fifty young men in this place—that portion of the population having been compelled either to enlist or fice to Maryland.

men in this place—that portion of the population having been compelled either to enlist or flee to Maryland.

This is a beautiful town, a very old place, containing come thirty-five hundred to four thousand inhabitants. It gave some four hundred majority for the Union, and yet has contributed three full companies to the Secesion force—the Border Guarde, Wise Artillery, and Hoge's Cavaley—making over three hundred and forty men, not one-third whereof are Secesionists. One naturally asks, Why, then, is it they are in armonant the Union. Let me explain. At the time of the John Brown raid, numerous companies were formed and ewern into the service of the State; the ceth taken rendered the members hible to be called out at any time by the Governor, and insured their obedience to his communds, especially upon the invasion of the State. Those thus enlisted fancied they could not leave without violating a prin jule of honor. S.d. delution—to be regretted by all, but by none more than themselves.

This county is in what is known as Western Visai is by Virginians. It is strongly Union, having given, notwithstanding the presence of two Secession regiments at the time of the election, all of whom voted over 800 majority for the Union. Not over 400 Barkley County near voted for Secession. The delegate from this county, Ed. Leigh Pendleion, was one of the ablent defenders of the Union in the State Convention. He is still true. In the rear of our camp is the beautiful residence of Charles J. Funkner, whose lady is so true to the Union, that she woult not allow a Secessionist to move her furniture. In the front of camp is the manison booms of "Porte Crawa"—Dave Strothers. His charming place, Norwood Hones, is at present deserted, its owner being in Eastern Vigginia on a wedding tour. The remor that he is in the Rebel army is obserted the devention of the front of camp is the manison booms of "Porte Crawa"—Dave Strothers. His charming place, Norwood Hones, is at present deserted, its owner being in Eastern Vigginia on a wedding

ALLEGED BURGLARY.—A young man named We Long was arrested hast evening, charged with breaking into the grocery of John Murphy, No. 10 Pelessinto the grocery of John Murphy, No. 10 Pelessinto the grocery of John Murphy, No. 10 Pe

Atlanta & The same states and the same same same same